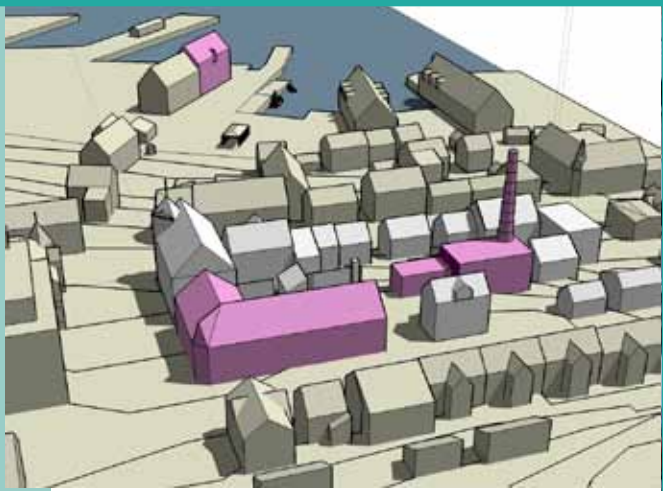




Communicating Heritage in Urban Development Processes 2007-08
Co-Herit Project Report



A city is a multifaceted entity that cannot be apprehended by partial points of view without losing its complex character. To retain its inherent complexity as an ever-open system, the city must be treated according to an approach that accepts a high level of uncertainty in its statements and propositions, allowing for references, for example, to intangible heritage () as methods of understanding the urban environment. To communicate between disciplines, one inevitably needs a higher degree of abstraction, indeterminacy and complexity. Yet one also needs a framework on a practical level. A critically important approach to the complexity of the city involves establishing communication between disciplines. ¹

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Communicating Heritage in Urban Development Processes (Co-Herit) 2007-08

Editor: Dag Arne Reinart, Riksantikvaren (lead partner).

Contributors: Project partners in Finland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden.

The project has received economic support from the Nordic Council of Ministers.

Cover photographs from left:

Arboga: Arboga kommun, Arboga kommun and RAÄ Kulturmiljöbild

Jakobstad: Staden Jakobstad, Jakobstads museums arkiv

Vilnius: Dag Arne Reinart, Vilnius Gediminas Technical University

Tromsø: Fredrik Prøsch, Gisle Erlie

¹ <http://www.ceci-br.org/4seminario/themes.htm>



Co-Herit workshop in Arboga May 2008. Guided tour in the historic town centre with Birgitta Berg. Photo: Dag Arne Reinart

Communicating Heritage in Urban
Development Processes 2007-08

Co-Herit Project Report



Jakobstad. Photo: Ben Griep

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In Arboga the inhabitants had the opportunity to communicate their opinion on the environment and heritage of the town in an «Planning Cottage» situated in Stora Torget - The Main Square. Photo: Arboga kommun.

Preface

This report completes the project *Communicating Heritage in Urban Development Processes* (Co-Herit) 2007-08. Following a kick-off workshop in Tromsø in February 2007, partners in Finland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden have worked together to develop, refine and test planning and public participation tools. The project has addressed challenges of integrated urban management and planning processes in urban environments facing development and change. The main goal was enhanced and strengthened awareness of the significance, attraction and use value of cultural heritage in urban development processes – including its development potential and capacity for change. Two specific approaches have been at the centre of the Co-Herit project: 1) DIVE Analysis, and 2) Inquiries as a tool for public dialogue and participation.

As a result the Co-Herit partnership has produced two sets of guidelines for use in urban planning and heritage management processes: 1) Guidelines on DIVE analyses, based on the efforts of the national coordinators and pilot-projects in Norway, Sweden and Finland, and 2) Guidelines on how to use inquiries as a tool for public dialogue and participation, produced by the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm, based on pilot studies in Sweden. The enquiries report will be disseminated both through the Co-Herit project web site and university distribution channels.

As a direct result of the national and international activities, the Co-Herit project has resulted in three full scale DIVE analyses, in Jakobstad, Tromsø and Odda, as well as more limited DIVE analyses in Arboga and Göteborg. The DIVE analysis has been included in the curriculum at Gediminas Technical University, Faculty of Architecture (Vilnius) and applied in student projects. During the course of the Co-Herit project national coordinators have given lectures on the DIVE Approach at seminars, conferences and universities in all four partnership countries. The DIVE analysis has also received attention and been applied in a number of projects and publications not directly connected to Co-Herit¹.

Both the DIVE analysis and Inquiries tool have been proven effective in the pilot projects and conditions where they were applied. Based on the practical experience of the pilot projects we believe that both sets of guidelines will be useful to professionals and others concerned with enhancing and activating heritage qualities in urban development processes. The Co-Herit project cooperation has shown the value of sharing collective experiences and approaches on an international basis. It has been gratifying to note, that professionals from public administrations, academic institutions, and private consultants alike, have responded with great interest when presented the project tools DIVE and Inquiries.

The Co-Herit project organisation was established by the working group “Sustainable Historic towns”, which is part of the Baltic Sea Region Cultural Heritage Cooperation. The Monitoring Group of the BSR cooperation have been regularly informed about the project. The project wishes to thank all its partners, both national and local, without whose dedication and professional input the pilot projects and results would not have been possible. Thanks to support from the Nordic Council of Ministers, it has been possible to develop project partnerships and strengthen the bonds between Finland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden.

Co-Herit Project Steering Group

¹ DIVE inspired urban analyses have been carried out in Gällivare and Kiruna (Sweden) and DIVE has been the topic of a Thesis at the University of Gothenburg (Susanne Karlsson, 2008). The DIVE analysis is also described in a new book for Norwegian schools (Thurid Vold. *Visuell kultur og Samfunn*. Gyldendal 2008).



View of Vilnius from the tower of the University's Astronomical Observatory (1753).

Guide for the day: Giedre Jarulaitiene. Photo: Dag Arne Reinart

1. Background

The working group “Sustainable Historic Towns” was formed in 2000, as part of the The Baltic Sea Region Cultural Heritage Cooperation, to deal with the challenges of managing preservation of urban heritage facing development and change. Based on an initial survey of the situation in the Baltic Sea Region, the working group launched the BSR Interreg IIB project “Sustainable Historic towns: Urban Heritage as an Asset of Development” (SuHiTo) in January 2003. The main objective of the project was to work for better integration of heritage values in urban planning, sustainable development processes and management policies at local community level.

The SuHiTo project, completed in January 2006, presented in a final report¹, presented new approaches to describing and interpreting urban heritage qualities. The report stressed the importance of reaching beyond the groups of already recruited specialists and enthusiasts, i.e. to include and motivate new players on the urban conservation arena. The conclusion was that, as assets of development, urban heritage resources must be interpreted and understood as such, not only by planners and heritage officers, but also by development agents, business professionals and private property owners. New communication and dissemination of tools are thus required. Studies clearly indicate that both professional development actors and the general public are interested in heritage issues when well presented and communicated.

The working group decided to establish a new project to meet the challenges of communicating urban heritage issues. To reach this goal, the working group decided to focus on two approaches of the SuHiTo project; 1) The DIVE analysis, and 2) Inquiries activating citizen dialogue.

1) DIVE analysis

The DIVE-analysis² is an open approach to analysing urban landscapes and cultural environments in planning processes. The CO-HERIT project has addressed three aspects:

- extended use of DIVE in development and conservation planning
- emphasis on defining development potential and capacity for change
- focus on analysis as a pedagogical and communicative process and product

Pilot projects based on principles of the DIVE analysis were set up in Jakobstad (Finland), Tromsø (Norway) and Vilnius (Lithuania). In the course of the project Odde (Norway), Arboga and Göteborg were added as examples (Sweden).

2) Citizen dialogue through inquiries

Inquiries, interviews and workshops as practical tools in integrated urban conservation and planning processes, as a way of facilitating and increasing public participation, was carried out as a pilot project in Arboga (Sweden).

1 Sustainable Historic Towns: Urban Heritage as an Asset of Development. Project report, edited by Marianne Lehtimäki, NBA Finland. Helsinki 2006. ISBN 951-616-141-3

2 The DIVE analysis was presented in the final reports from the Interreg IIB project “Sustainable Historic Towns...”, 2006. The Norwegian project report, “Bærekraftige historiske byer”, can be downloaded at: www.riksantikvaren.no/filestore/Sluttrapport.pdf



Project organization. From meeting in Tromsø. Photo: Gisle Erlien

2. Project organization, list of partners and projects

An international steering group, with members from Finland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden, has been responsible for the budget and main structure of the Co-Herit project. The lead partner has been in charge of the day to day coordination of the international cooperation. Four international workshops for the involved partners were organised. The meetings of the steering group were combined with workshops and other meetings.

The intention to use of the Baltic Sea Region “Sustainable Historic Towns” working group, as reference group, did not function in practice. Members of countries, which were not project partners, did not give priority to attending organised meetings. This was discussed with the Monitoring Group responsible for the main coordination of the BSR cooperation, but not solved during the project.

Steering Group/National Coordinators

Norway/Riksantikvaren: Gisle Erlie/Dag Arne Reinart

Sweden/Riksantikvarieämbetet: Ann Mari Westerlind

Finland/Museiverket: Margaretha Ehrström

Lithuania/Vilnius Gediminas Technical University: Jurate Jureviciene

Norway

Riksantikvaren / Directorate for Cultural Heritage (DCH) (Lead partner)

National coordinator/Project manager: Gisle Erlie, Jan 2007-July 2008 / Dag A. Reinart July-Dec 2008. Contacts at the DCH: Gisle Erlie Dag, Arne Reinart.

Tromsø/Pilot town

Project manager and representing the municipality: Per Hareide

Consultant: Fredrik Prøsch Arkitektkontor AS

Finland

Museiverket / National Board of Antiquities (NBA).

National coordinator: Margaretha Ehrström. Contacts at the NBA: Margaretha Ehrström and Maria Kurtén.

Jakobstad/Pilot town

Project manager and contact in the town administration: Ilmari Heinonen. Others contacts: Guy Björklund, Museum of Jakobstad and Mikael Ström, Town Planning Section.

Sweden

Riksantikvarieämbetet / National Heritage Board (NHB)

National coordinator/Contact at the NHB: Ann Mari Westerlind.

Arboga / Pilot town



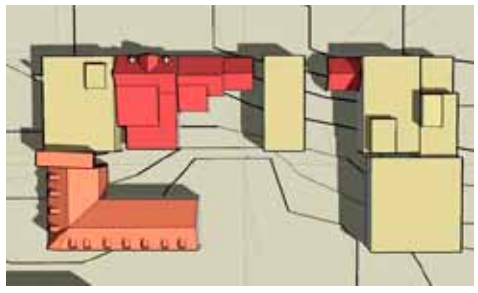

Contacts: Rebecka Andersson and Anna Lina Nordquist. Researchers: Krister Olsson and Elin Berglund, Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), Stockholm.

Lithuania

Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, Faculty of Architecture

National coordinator/Contact: Prof. Jurate Jureviciene. Other contact: Assoc. Prof. Thomas Grunskis

Projects

<p>Finland Pilot town Jakobstad (Pietarsaari) Cultural Environment Program, including DIVE analysis.</p>	 A historical map of Jakobstad, Finland, illustrating urban development phases. The map is overlaid with a grid and color-coded areas: a central green area labeled '1600-1700...', a surrounding blue area labeled '1800...', and an outer red area labeled '1900...'. The map shows the layout of streets and buildings from different eras.
<p>Lithuania Vilnius Gediminas Technical University (VGTU) DIVE introduced into courses at the Faculty of Architecture and applied in student projects. Urban Heritage Conference at VGTU (also internat. activity)</p>	 An aerial photograph of Vilnius, Lithuania, showing the city's architecture and green spaces. The image captures a wide view of the city, including the Gediminas Castle Tower and the Old Town, surrounded by lush green trees and a clear sky.
<p>Norway Pilot town Tromsø DIVE analysis. DIVE-Guidelines manual (also an international activity). DIVE analysis Odda added as relevant case study for inclusion in DIVE Guidelines.</p>	 A 3D architectural model of a building complex in Tromsø, Norway. The model shows several interconnected buildings with different colors (yellow, red, orange) and a central courtyard area. The buildings are rendered in a simplified, blocky style.
<p>Sweden Citizen dialogue through inquiries in Arboga Inquiries Guidelines. DIVE-activities in Arboga and Göteborg added as relevant examples in DIVE Guidelines.</p>	 A photograph showing a group of people gathered outdoors in Arboga, Sweden, for a citizen dialogue activity. The people are standing in a line, and there are trees and a building in the background.

3. National Projects and Activities

Finland

Jakobstad



Aerial view of Jakobstad town centre



Jakobstad is located on the west coast of Finland, 467 km from Helsinki.

Well preserved Södermalm area in central Jakobstad. Photo: Ben Griep

Jakobstad is a minor town – with some 20.000 inhabitants – situated at the Ostrobothnian coast at the bay of Bottenviken. The town was founded in 1652 and its historic layers can easily be read in today’s urban fabric and townscape. In the central parts of Jakobstad there are several historic areas and individual monuments of nationwide historic importance. Despite two large fires, which destroyed almost the entire town, one can still today trace the historic structures in the urban fabric. They are the elements of the 17th century town structure, the new regulations after the fire in 1835, the economic growth in the beginning of the 20th century and the “modernisation” after World War II. The traces of these elements melt today into a holistic urban entity with different historic layers in time and space. In the urban streetscape there can be buildings from three centuries along streets dating from 17th to 19th century.

Jakobstad as a pilot town

Jakobstad serves as a good pilot town for DIVE-analysis. The historic centre of the town is densely built with historically important areas and individual monuments. Within this area urban development processes take place, which causes pressure and is a demand to the historic urban environment. The situation is a challenge for the general public, developers and politicians, who have to seek and find solutions for demands of today – and tomorrow – while preserving the values and continuity of the historic urban environment. Since 1970ies the city has preserved, through planning actions historic monuments and urban areas thus creating a positive “good will” by civil servants, politicians and inhabitants for preservation and conservation.

Worth to be mentioned is the area of post war residential houses with plastered facades, which were built in northern parts of the towns fitting into an urban structure dating from 17th century. The buildings form an architectural ensemble to be preserved despite the fact that they are fairly recently constructed.

Because the municipality of Jakobstad is minor the human and financial resources are limited. This fact has encouraged the city to carry out DIVE-analysis as pilot project, for further use in other minor towns and municipalities. The situation concerning human and financial resources is different in large cities.



View to the south from Jakobstad market square. The Lassfolks pilot block on the left.

Starting point

The project area is the historic centre of Jakobstad, an area of 0,6 km². Within the area there are sub areas of historic importance and historic monuments. These areas have developed under a period of 350 years through different stages in economic, political and social development of the society. The town has burnt down twice, the coastline has changed due to the rise of land and the urban fabric has changed radically through “modernisation”. There are however still today structures and historic monuments from all periods of development – from 17th century till today. They form the historic layers in the city centre of today and they mirror the development of the city in time and space. On the other hand the central parts of the city are densely built.

Urban

development is an ever present demand for new solutions. They have to form a dialogue with the historic urban environment and town shape. Development shall be balanced with the demand to preserve the cultural heritage of the town. This is possible only by a continuous dialogue, where actors and values meet as equal partners to discuss and decide upon future development of the environment – with a “base camp” and starting point of today and in the past.



The clock tower of former Strengberg tobacco factory is a landmark of Jakobstad. Photo: Ben Griep

Aims and goals

The most important goal of the project has been to present a proposal for a Cultural Environment Program for the historic centre of the city. The target of the program was to identify the cultural values of the site for a standpoint for future urban development planning. A comprehensive Environment Program is a basic document for more in depth studies of individual monuments and historic urban areas under planning.

Beside the environmental program a more specific area, a pilot block area, the so called Lassfolks block was studied. This area is under development pressure as a large building project, which is important for the municipality, shall fit into a site of high cultural heritage importance.

Beside these two activities different methods will be tested to compile and disseminate information on cultural heritage values of the city. The aim is to broaden the public debate and encourage common awareness of the cultural heritage values of the city – both in today’s and long term development processes.



Central phases in the development of Jakobstad's city structure. Illustration: Staden Jakobstad

The proceedings of the project

The Cultural Environment Program, which covers a larger area, and the specific project for the pilot block, were both carried out according to the DIVE-analysis. The different stages in analysis have been thoroughly presented in the manual of DIVE, which is a separate publication.

The work was carried out by, documenting and describing the present situation of the cultural heritage by combining the information of different periods and economic, political and socio-cultural forces that have formed the environment,

- defining the values of the built heritage, both generally and specifically concerning individual monuments and historic areas and
- comparing these cultural values with present or foreseen development projects for well balanced priorities, solutions and recommendations for future planning.

The Cultural Environment Program has been worked out by professionals as a basic document for further continuous discussions. More detailed debate has been carried out in the pilot block with the owner and the planning consultant.

Local implementation

The Cultural Environment Program is a document for further ongoing discussion. It contains basic facts and a work program on how to take into consideration the cultural heritage in development processes, e.g. planning processes. The program will be printed and distributed in schools and to local actors. A web version will be published on the web site of the municipality. Public lectures will be organised in 2009.

The results in the pilot block will be included in the planning project of the block. The experience and result achieved will be used in other, partly already initiated planning processes.

On long term DIVE-analysis can be used in other parts of the municipality, e.g. for planning of specific, typical and coherent built up areas in the outskirts of the city.

Dissemination on national level

Besides the National Board of Antiquities and the city of Jakobstad, there are other partners involved in the project as observers on national and regional level. The local authorities have formed a local reference group while regional and national authorities have been members of a national reference group. The project and its results will be presented at seminars and workshops on national and regional level.



Empire-style façade, constructed after the great fire in 1835. Photo: Ben Griep

Local Reference group	National reference group
The National Board of Antiquities/Vasa office. The city of Jakobstad/planning section. The Museum of Jakobstad.	The National Board of Antiquities. The Ministry of Environment. The West Finland Regional Environmental Centre. University of Oulu. The Council of Oulu Region.

Lithuania

Vilnius Gediminas Technical University

The Faculty of Architecture, Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, was among the partners of the project Communicating Heritage in Urban Development Processes (Co-Herit), from 2006 to 2008. The Department for Fundamentals and Theory of Architecture took part in development and broadening of DIVE methodology for the purposes of academic education of architects. The exchange of knowledge in the field of urban heritage research and development of methodology of urban analysis could be presented as the basic results of this experience.

Project process

The project launched from the autumn semester of 2006. On November 9, 2006, the lecture of Gisle Erlie and Dag Arne Reinart from Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage was given to the students of the Faculty. Printed material with the guidelines of the research methodology was delivered together with thorough explanation of its application. The professors of the Department Jurate Jureviciene (co-ordinator of the project) and Vytautas Petrusonis attended the project seminar in Tromsø, Norway, and professor Tomas Grunskis participated in the seminar in Jakobstad, Finland. The DIVE method was applied in the academic courses "Protection of Architectural Heritage" (Master's degree study, code ARAPM03014/advisor Jurate Jureviciene) and "Urban Composition" (Bachelor's degree study, code ARAPB05014/advisor Tomas Grunskis).

The discussions on methodology, presentation of chosen case-study site Naujoji Vilnia (suburban district of Vilnius city) were presented in the Co-Herit seminars in Tromsø and Jakobstad. The information obtained was delivered to the teachers of the Department for Fundamentals and Theory of Architecture and to the students of the Faculty. Particular aspects of the DIVE methodology were included into the seminars, academic research and design process.

In the spring semester academic case-studies of Naujoji Vilnia, a historic industrial suburb of Vilnius city, were completed. Naujoji Vilnia was chosen as a pilot site because of the readability of its urban spatial structure, aesthetic value of the landscape, the important role of the architectural heritage in the urban fabric and the still inadequate understanding of this heritage value.

The case-study "Cultural Value of Distinctive Heritage Buildings in the Historic Center of Naujoji Vilnia" (schemes, photos, visualization drawings, text of the analysis and development proposals) were presented in the international conference, organized by the Faculty of Architecture of Vilnius Technical University and the State Department of Cultural Heritage at Lithuanian Ministry of Culture in September 25-26, 2007. The conference was interrelated with the Third Baltic Sea Region Cultural Heritage Forum (arranged by the State Department of Cultural Heritage in Vilnius at the same time) and played the role of its scientific laboratory.

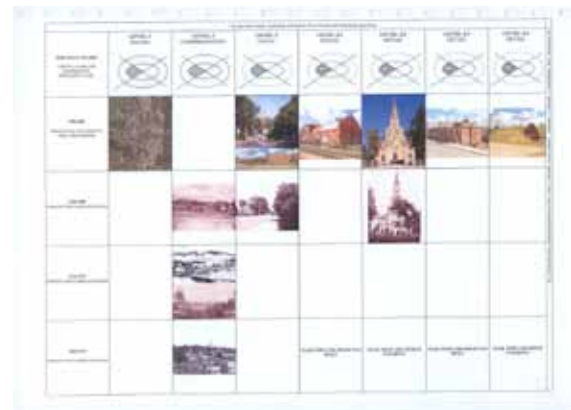
Problematic and results

Participation in the projects was very useful for academic purposes because of the similarities between the problems of urban heritage conservation and renewal in the countries of Baltic Sea region, and the clear logic and readability of the DIVE methodology. New knowledge was obtained during the seminars and presentations of the experts from former Sustainable Historic towns group, researchers from Norway, Finland, Poland, Germany, Switzerland, Netherlands, and Lithuania at the conference in Vilnius in September 2007, and through discussions about their experiences and strategies.

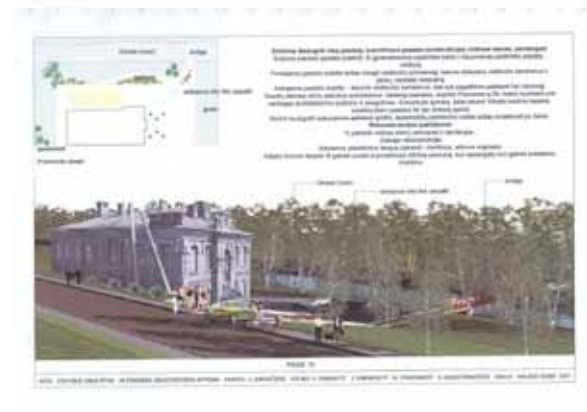
The DIVE methodology proved itself as a modern and effective tool of urban analysis, in harmony with traditional methods of urban research, applied in the academic subjects. The time-space matrix was applied in the students' projects. The characteristics of the urban layout and spatial structure were analysed aimed at identifying the features to be protected and developed. Historic maps and photos were gathered and analysed. Historic urban morphology as the basic feature of urban identity was identified. The instruments of DIVE analysis were applied. The main historic stages of the urban development of the site were revealed and used in a so called "vertical axis" of the investigation. In the "horizontal axis", the most important spatial manifestations revealed by the students' surveys were presented. The different layers of the urban landscape were revealed and consciousness of the dominating historic characteristics and defining parameters established.

The students expressed great interest in the analysis of Naujoji Vilnia. The potential of creative architectural renewal, as well as new use and artistic development of the original parameters of the analysed buildings was also examined. Through interpretation and studies of architectural authenticity and capacity for change the student projects revealed that the old buildings are the key to the enhancement of the identity of the site. The completed case-studies revealed that the site showed similarities to the towns of Røros and Mosjoen, in its historical context and capacity for change, and its heritage should be treated as an important asset for the future development.

The DIVE methodology will also be applied in the academic urban research projects of the Faculty of Architecture in the academic year 2008/2009. The Faculty is in search for financial support for creation of digital data basis of the analysed sites.

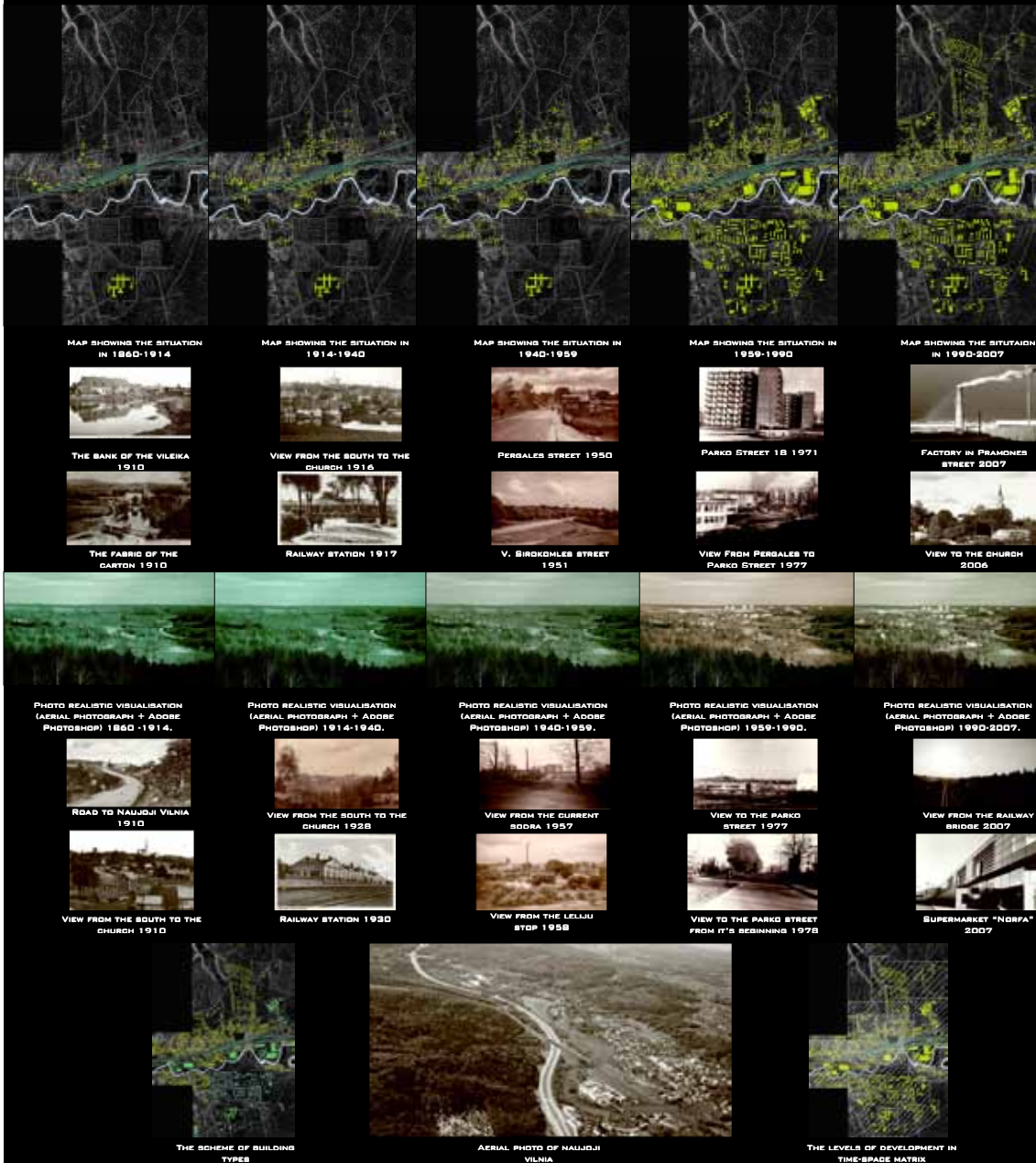


Levels of development of urban morphology, dominating historic building types (aerial photographs, archive documents; adobe photoshop). Academic subject: Urban Composition. Student: Indre Brazauskaite. Advisor: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tomas Grunskis. 2007.





THE DIVE ANALYSIS IN NAUJOJI VILNIA



The DIVE analysis in Naujoji Vilnia. Evaluation of architectural heritage structures from Historicism of the 19th century, Modernism of early 20th centuries, and Stalinistic period in the historic centre of the town. Narratives of architectural development in time-space matrix. Academic subject: Protection of Architectural Heritage. 2007. Students: E. Dubonyte, J. Karmazaitė, N. Stasiunaite, V. Augustinavicius. Advisor: Prof. Dr. Jurate Jureviciene, 2007.



Vilnius Gediminas Technical University
Faculty of Architecture



Department of Cultural Heritage
under the Ministry of Culture of Lithuania

Tarptautinė mokslinė konferencija

MIESTŲ PAVELDAS: TYRIMAI, INTERPRETAVIMAS IR ŠVIETIMAS

2007 m. rugsėjo 25-26 d.
Vilniaus Gedimino technikos universitetas | Architektūros fakultetas | Vilnius, Trakų g. 1/26, L. Gucevičiaus aud. (3.10)

International scientific conference

URBAN HERITAGE: RESEARCH, INTERPRETATION, EDUCATION

September 25-26, 2007
Vilnius Gediminas Technical University | Faculty of Architecture | Trakų st. 1/26, L. Gucevičius Auditorium (3.10), Vilnius



UNESCO World Heritage Site
The Old Town of Vilnius



Department of Cultural Heritage
under the Ministry of Culture of Lithuania



SEPTEMBER 25, Tuesday

8.45-9.00 Registration

9.00-9.30 Opening of the conference

Welcoming addresses
Rector of Vilnius Gediminas Technical University
Prof. Stevas Štikonas, Rector of Vilnius Gediminas Technical University
Prof. Stevas Štikonas, Rector of Vilnius Gediminas Technical University

Director of Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture of Lithuania
Dr. Alina Kurauskienė

Director of the Department of Territorial Planning, Urban Development and Architecture of the Ministry of Environment of Lithuania
Gintautas Štikonas

9.30-10.00 Session I
Chairperson - L. Alutkienė, Lithuania

9.30-9.45 Kavaliauskas, Robert, Erlan, Gita
Urban Heritage Management: Economic - a Challenge for the Traditional Urban Heritage

9.50-10.10 Raitis, Dag, Arne
The 2007 Approach - Not So-Answering the Development Potential of Cultural Heritage Preservation in Urban Planning and Development

10.10-10.30 Barchiesi, Rosanna
New Architecture as an Asset of Urban Heritage

10.30-11.10 Coffee break and presentation of Rijnsdijk thesis case study by UGTA students

11.10-11.30 Jurevičiūtė, Alina
Sustainable Urban Heritage Protection in Present Lithuania

11.30-11.50 Lapienis, Jurgis
Sustainable Methods of Expansion of the Cultural Heritage Element: Value with the Social Relationship in National Town Districts Adaptation

11.50-12.10 Navakas, Egle
Old Buildings in Vilnius Historic Centre - UNESCO World Heritage Site

10.10-10.30 Novickas, Andrius
Relevance of Historical Public Spaces: Conceptual and Innovative Approaches

10.30-10.50 Lunch

10.50-11.20 Session II
Chairperson - Dr. Jelena Branković, Arne

10.50-11.20 Lehtinen, Marjane
One Century of Urban Conservation

11.20-11.40 Štikonas, Raimondas
Urban Conservation: a Critical Historical Survey of the Ideological Basis of Urban Conservation as a Heritage Approach Towards Urban Heritage

11.40-11.50 Raitis, Dag, Arne
Evidences and Sources of Understanding of Authenticity in Heritage Preservation

11.50-12.20 Čiurlis, Jonas Rimantas
Urban Heritage and Cultural Tourism in Vilnius

12.20-12.40 Griškaitis, Petras
Urban Heritage of the West Lithuania and Cultural Tourism

12.40-12.50 Coffee break

12.50-13.20 Čiurlis, Jurgis
In Dialogue of Symbols - Adaptation and Development of the Centre for Theatre Practice Gentlemen

13.20-13.40 Štikonas, Harald Robert
Towards Revisiting a Challenge: Between the Academic, Transfer of Knowledge and the Creation of a Public Awareness of the Urban Heritage

13.40-13.50 Mathevičienė, Jolita
Semiological Problem as a Tool for Identification/Presentation of Urban Heritage

13.50-14.20 Petuškinis, Vytautas
The Concept of Image-Abolvement in the Context of a town's Cultural Identity

14.20-14.30 Discussions, coffee break

SEPTEMBER 26, Wednesday

9.00-10.00 Session I
Chairperson - Prof. van Tuynhoben, Arne, Corneel

9.00-9.30 Štikonas, Jura
The Site of Kaiser - From 1900 years of urban heritage to a structure integrated with modern buildings

9.30-9.40 Ojälve, Gösta
Impact of Historical Suburbs on the Structural Development of Cities (Based on the Examples of European Cities)

9.40-10.00 Grubishevskaja-Vlasova, Irina + Vitkavienė, Jurga
Influence of Urban Growth on Mass Residential: the Case of Warsaw, Lithuania

10.00-10.20 Januškevičiūtė, Arne
Waterfront - The New Image of the City: Transformation of Water Valley in Poznań Ingot

10.20-10.40 Iwaszko, Krzysztof
City and Water (Water Tourism in Cities)

10.40-11.00 Coffee break

11.00-11.20 Leontowicz, J. Krzysztof
Post-industrial Sites and Buildings as a Heritage of the Technical Civilization and their Role in the Development of Cities

11.20-11.40 Čiurlis, Jurgis
Industrial Waterfront: Incorporating the Urban Heritage

11.40-12.00 Slioczius, Benedikt
Grey Architecture as Part of the Urban Heritage of Europe

12.00-12.30 Smetczyński, Jarosław
Combined Heritage

12.30-12.40 Cielakowska, Romana
Historical City Profile as a Photographic, Positive and/or Negative

12.40-13.00 Lunch

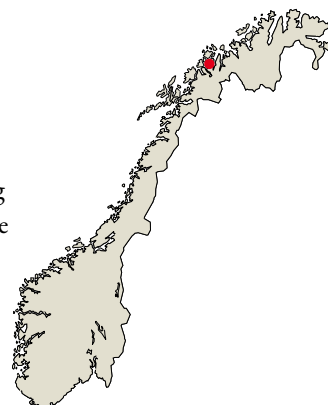
13.00-13.20 Excursion to Remont - UNESCO World Heritage Site

Cultural Value of

Urban Heritage Conference Poster. Vilnius Gediminas Technical University September 2007. Photo: Dag Arne Reinart

Norway

The Norwegian activities have addressed the Co-Herit project topics on two levels: 1) By developing and refining theoretical and practical aspects of the DIVE analysis through full scale tests, and 2) By producing a set of guidelines on how to carry out DIVE analyses. Tromsø was asked to join the project as a pilot town on account of its interest in developing new approaches to planning and urban heritage management in the city's historic centre. The Directorate for Cultural Heritage (Riksantikvaren) wished to use the DIVE analyses in Tromsø and Jakobstad Finland as practical examples in the DIVE Guidelines. In the second half of the Co-Herit project period Odna, Arboga and Göteborg were added as DIVE examples.



Pilot project in Tromsø



Tromsø. Strandskillet 1928. Photo: Ytreberg

Introduction

Gøril Bertheussen, Rådmann, Municipality of Tromsø

Tromsø's 19th century wooden buildings represent cultural heritage interests on a national level. Unlike other towns Tromsø was not bombed during the war. This urban heritage is an important conveyer of historic significance and identity, representing qualities which can be enhanced further by uncovering the narratives of individual buildings and blocks. How then, has the municipality treated its urban and architectural qualities?

The municipality has produced plans to safeguard urban architectural qualities, considered from a local point of view. The Directorate for Cultural Heritage (Riksantikvaren) must, on the other hand, apply a national perspective. The municipality has questioned whether this is an adequate approach. Conservation demands and Riksantikvaren's role might easily be perceived as being a top-down approach. Consequently, it is necessary to make the urban heritage more accessible as a topic for public discussion. This is likely to strengthen the awareness of the historic architectural assets as part of the urban heritage. This is one of the objectives of the Co-Herit project. The municipality saw the significance of participating in the Co-Herit project, along with Jakobstad and Arboga. Architect Fredrik Prøsch was commissioned to carry out the DIVE analysis. He had previously been involved in the SuHiTo project and the first phase of the DIVE development.

Analyzing historic environments and resources according to transferable methods has been another important objective of the project. "Meierikvartalet" (The Dairy Block) was chosen as the project pilot site since it poses a number of important questions concerning the area's future development. As the project progressed the chosen area became increasingly interesting as a pilot area.

Historic background

Archeological finds and historical sources tell us that Tromsø has always been a meeting point between different cultures and ethnic groups. From a national point of view, and in the context of our contemporary, multi-cultural society, this is one of the main narratives of the area's development. Sources describe Tromsø as being an arena for ethnic and cultural contact between different peoples in pre-historic times, as a settlement on the perimeter of the Norwegian nation-state in medieval times, and as a point from which to levy taxes on Sami people belonging to three state territories. In more recent times Tromsø is portrayed as being a meeting point between urban society and the Sami way of life, a centre for trade and cultural exchange between Norway and Russia, and in our time, as an international community counting representatives from more than a hundred countries¹.

In addition to its strategic location, the city's *raison d'être* and expansion are closely linked to its position in trade, shipping, for its harvesting of arctic ocean resources, and more recently, for its position as Arctic Region Scientific Research Centre. According to the historian Nils A. Ytreberg trade with Russia (the Pomor trade) was an important urban driving force in the early 18th century. Tromsø became known as the Capital of the Arctic.

Important aspects of the urban development

Town plan

Streets, blocks and buildings together express the nature of Tromsø's town plan: starting as a development along the harbour; followed by linear streets running parallel to the sea, divided by five wide urban spaces (*allmenninger*) at right angles to the sea. The various elements and structures are the result of functional requirements, topological, local factors and planning traditions. The "comb-like" layout of the harbour development clearly demonstrates the importance of docks and warehouses as urban elements.



Tromsø 1918, town plan

Tromsø's wooden architecture

Tromsø's character as a city was determined by the urbanisation process in the first part of the 19th century. This period shaped the urban pattern and many of the original wooden buildings are still intact today. Today Tromsø remains the best preserved example of this urbanisation period in the north of the country. In Finnmark the towns were burned down during World War II. Bodø (in Nordland) was also destroyed, leaving only Harstad, Narvik and Mosjøen with intact 19th century wooden architecture. These towns are, however, somewhat younger than Tromsø, whose "old city" is the only one to reflect the entire development of the 19th century².

1 Troms Fylkeskommune. Source: Troms fylkeskommune. Nasjonale kulturminneverdier i Tromsø sentrum, mai 2008

2 Troms fylkeskommune. Nasjonale kulturminneverdier i Tromsø sentrum, mai 2008



Storgata with the Co-Herit pilot area (Meierikvartalet) to the left, ca. 1880. Photo: Perspektivet Museum

As the city expanded building sites were allocated in a manner reflecting the city's social structure and hierarchy. Sjøgata and the north end of Strandgata were reserved for merchants, while the south end of Strandgata (south of Strandskillet) housed mainly workers and fishermen. Merchants and civil servants were allowed to build on plots west of Storgata (Tromsø's High Street). The founding of Tromsøysund Dairy in 1907 signalled an important period of change in the agricultural sector. Milk was becoming an industrial product which had to be transported almost daily by sea from producers within an extensive area. The Dairy gained in importance as demands from both national and international consumers increased. The Dairy's dependency on access to the sea explains its localisation in Strandskillet, in close proximity to the harbour. The Dairy resulted in a number of other industrial activities along the sea front. According to the historian Nils A. Ytreberg, (*Tromsø bys historie*) "the dairy was of the utmost importance to the city's trade, nutrition and health".

Trade and commerce

The upsurge in trade and commerce following the 2nd world war lefts its marks in the city centre. In the Co-Herit pilot area several buildings were erected. They all deviate from the blocks original plot structure, in layout, form and height. Although buildings of the near past are often judged mainly according to their architectural expressions and merits, they should also be seen as reflexions of societal change, resource situation etc. In this light the buildings within the pilot area can be seen as representing an important part of the post war nation building tradition.



Queing for the ferry. Strandtorget ca. 1950. Photo: Tromsø Museum

Urban planning – problematic and objectives of the Co-Herit Project in Tromsø

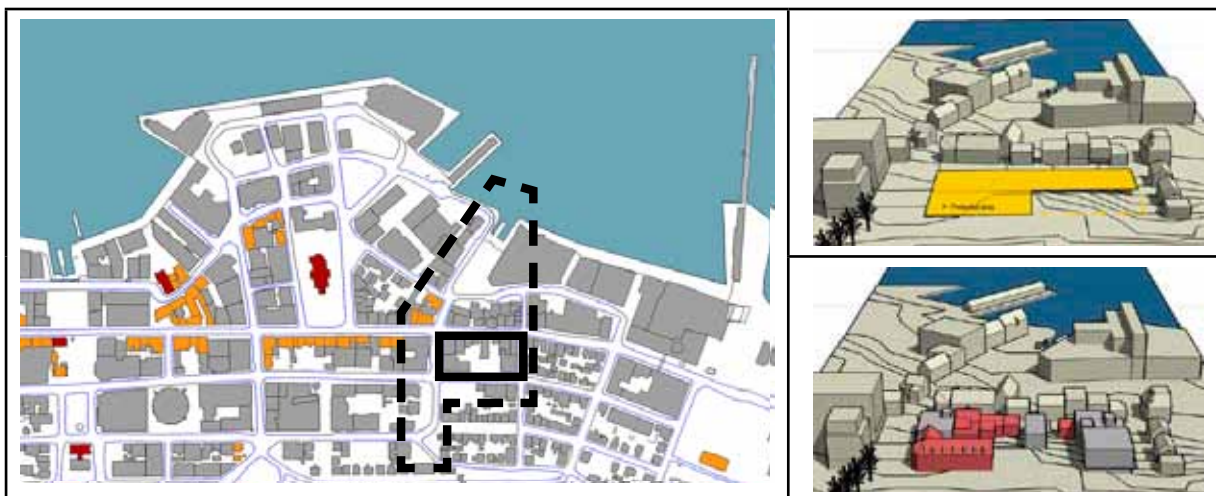
Current development pressures are a threat to the integrity of the historic blocks in the city centre. Increasing the density of the blocks means altering plot patterns and building on courtyards and open spaces. The city stands to lose cultural environments of both local and national significance.

The objectives of the Co-Herit project in Tromsø are primarily:

- A test of the DIVE analysis as a planning tool in an urban environments
- An opportunity to discuss the significance of urban heritage resources in urban development planning in Tromsø
- An input into ongoing planning processes in the city centre

The Co-Herit pilot area

The Dairy Block was chosen as the project area in December 2006. Within the block there are buildings from 1870 till 1970. There is also a vacant plot of about 1000 sq.m. which has interested a number of investors. The block embodies many of the general challenges facing developers, planners and the cultural heritage sector.



The Co-Herit pilot area lies next to the city's high street and one of the five historic urban spaces leading to the harbour and seafront.

Illustrations showing the master plan's recommendations concerning conservation measures in the pilot area.

Recommendations

The DIVE analysis recommends that a new plan for the pilot site should respect both the urban block structure as well as the block's plot pattern. New buildings should primarily reflect the capacity for change of the historic plot division, building volumes and open spaces. The most valuable buildings should be protected through the Planning and Building Act and the owners encouraged to safeguard their properties, aided by a range of incentives. Owners are advised to produce a collective application for economic means, based on technical surveys and rehabilitation costs.



Pilot block in Tromsø: Capacity for change.

III. F. Prösch

Facts about Tromsø

Tromsø gained its city status in 1794 in order to confirm and consolidate Norwegian/Danish interests in the northern part of Norway. Until then, Tromsø's primary importance lay in its significance as an outpost of the church since the 13th century. After 1794 the city expanded rapidly. The wooden architecture of the 19th century and first part of the 20th century represent urban heritage interest on a national scale. Large areas of the city centre, including complete blocks, still display well preserved examples from this period, including the block and street structure.

Today the population of Tromsø counts approx. 66.000 inhabitants and 7.000 students. The population has increased by twenty thousand over the last 25 years and the rate of growth continues, mainly due to the university's expansion. Tromsø has become known as "capital city" of the north. Despite its distance, 1700 km from Oslo communications are good, with ten daily flights carrying one and a half million passengers every year in and out of Tromsø airport.




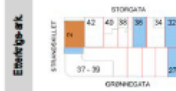
















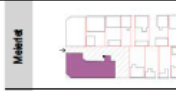
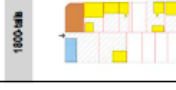


Tromsø has always had close contacts with other parts of the world. The trade route along the coast to Bergen had already existed several hundred years when Tromsø gained its city status in 1794. By the end of the 19th century relations with the outside world were further strengthened as Tromsø became an international cruise destination. At this point Tromsø was nicknamed "Paris of the North", as visitors from the continent noticed that the ladies of Tromsø followed Parisians fashions. This was quite possibly intended to signify a continental affiliation.

The beginning of the 20th century marked the beginning of the great expeditions to the arctic. Spitsbergen (Svalbard) had already been discovered several hundred years earlier by a Dutchman (bearing the same name). New sailing routes, north of Russia and Canada were now awaiting discovery – and even the North Pole. Expeditions were fitted out in Tromsø making the city became well known abroad. Roald Amundsen's preparations for the rescue mission to find the Italian explorer Nobile put Tromsø at the centre of attention of the international press. During World War II Tromsø was the port of exit of the Norwegian king on his way to England in 1940.

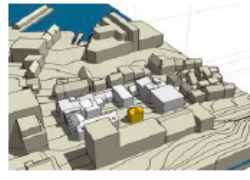





For a long time Tromsø had been the name of an island. In 1960 a new a bridge was completed, connecting the island to the mainland. In 2008 the bridge was listed as a cultural heritage monument. The city and university area are now also connected to the mainland by a dual carriageway under the sea. Tromsø is surrounded by mountains, of which Tromsdalstinden (1238 meters above sea level) is the highest. For two whole months in summer the sun never dips below the horizon, and opposite in winter.

Project information	Local Reference Group
Co-Herit Project partner: Tromsø Municipality Project Manager: Per Hareide, Head of Urban Development Unit, Tromsø. Consultant: Fredrik Prøsch Arkitektkontor AS Project Adviser: Dag A. Reinart, Senior Adviser, Urban and Local Development Plans, Riksantikvaren.	Kjell Arvid Andreassen, Næringsforeningen i Tromsø Gry E. Michelsen, Milan Dunderovic Frode Gustavsen and Per Hareide (all Tromsø Municipality), Sveinulf Hegstad, Fortidsminneforeningen, Tromsø, Randi Ødegård, Troms fylkeskommune/Troms County.

The DIVE analysis can be studied and downloaded at the web site: www.ra.no/Co-Herit

KULTURHISTORISK KARAKTER PÅ KVARTALSINNA			KULTURHISTORISK KARAKTER PÅ GÅRDSINNA		
KONTEKST	VISUELL STRUKTUR	BESKRIVELSE	ORGANISERING OG FUNKSJON	VISUELL STRUKTUR	BESKRIVELSE
<p>1800 - 2008</p>  <p>Nabo-kvartene langs Storgata har gulevægger med 1800-talls trehus. Kvartalets trehusbygging langs Storgata er bryddstykker av den nyklassisistiske epoken i byens historie.</p> <p>Funksjonen er kvartalet del av byens handels-senter.</p>	  <p>Maleriet kvartalet og sjefvorten. Foto 2008, Gudmund Sundliæsther.</p>	<p>I denne perioden blir deler av kvartalet kraftig omformet. Baptistskolen rives og erstattes med en bygning som bryter med det nyklassisistiske formspråket og sveiserstilen som vi nå har vært vant til i kvartalet. Flere våningshus og uthus fra 1900-tallet rives. Nye næringsbygg oppføres i moderne stil.</p> <p>Tre av kvartalets hjemmebygninger er nå i tre etasjer med felt tak. Dette ender kvartalets visuelle karakter.</p> <p>I gateløpene mot Storgata står fortsatt fire våningshus fra 1800-tallsbyggingen.</p> <p>SIGNATURFORKLARING:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Herald / næring Tromsøysund Meieri Fiskefabrik Bolig 	<p>Etterkrigs-ark.</p>  <p>Maleriet</p>  <p>1800-talls trehus</p> 	 <p>Ombygging av bygningen Foto 2007</p>  <p>Meieriets tidligere hovedbygning. Foto 2005</p>  <p>Fiskefabrikken mot Storgata. Foto 2008</p>	<p>Flere bygårder endrer karakter ved at våningshus med sjøer rives. Nye næringsbygg oppføres i moderne stil. Flere av disse er liggendebygging av hele gården. Gjennomgående 1800-talls bygninger får endret bruk til næring.</p> <p>I hjørnet Strandskillet-Storgata rives "Tabernaklet" og erstattes med et nytt menighetshus.</p> <p>Tromsøysund Meieri har flytta virksomheten ut av byens sentrum. Meieriets kjeftus og pipe rives. Hovedbygningen får ny bruk. Innkjøringen til driftstuen fra Strandskillet bygges igjen og blir ny hovedinngang til bygningen.</p> <p>Eiendomsgrensene er hovedsaklig uendret fra 1870-tallet.</p>
<p>1906 - 1960</p>  <p>Kvartalets beliggenhet med kontakt til sjøen var en forutsetning for at Tromsøysund Meieri ble etablert i kvartalet.</p> <p>Lokaliteter og fergeriøp på Nerstrand ble en viktig impuls for bydelen. Fra Strandskillet er det kjøradsikonst til meieriets driftstue.</p> <p>Blandte funksjoner med boliger, butikker og industri.</p>	  <p>Maleriet kvartalet. Flyfoto c. 1959. (Fotoarkiv Tromsø Museum)</p>	<p>Tromsøysund Meieri etableres og er i virksomhet fra året 1907. Meieriet får etterhvert stor betydning med regional og nasjonal eksport av melkesolidae. Meieriet flytter ut av kvartalet i 1960. Samme året åpnes nybros over Tromsøysundet og tar bort grunnlaget for fast fergerutetjeneste over sundet.</p> <p>Kvartalets gatevegg mot Storgata har stått uendret siden 1800-tallet.</p>	<p>Etterkrigs-ark.</p>  <p>Maleriet</p>  <p>1800-talls</p> 	 <p>Bygg 30. Foto 2007</p>  <p>Meieriets hovedbygning. Foto 1959</p>  <p>Garnegata 27. Foto. 1900</p>	<p>Storgata 30 bygges om til butikk. Nytt bygg oppføres og gårdsrommet gjenbygges.</p> <p>Meieriets virksomhet i gården faller sammen med bispesiden. I 1932 utvides driftstuen. Første generasjon kjeftus og pipe rives og erstattes med nytt kjeftus og pipe på naboparcellet like i gården. Hovedbygningens etasjer flys langs Garnegata påbygges til to etasjer.</p> <p>1800-talls trehus beholder sin gårdsstruktur gjennom hele perioden. Uthus og sjøer endres etter behov. Mot slutten av bispesiden skjer en endring i funksjonen struktur fra bolig til næring.</p>
<p>1870 - 1906</p>  <p>Efter at kommunen overtok Prestegård ble det åpnet for byutvidelse sør for Strandskillet. Kvartalet ble regulert og bygget ut som en fortattose av den rektangulære kvartaletstrukturen.</p>		<p>De første liggendebygninger var parceller langs Strandskillet og Storgata. Dominerende bygninger lokaliseres langs Strandskillet: Baptistskolekirkens "Tabernaklet" og Smiths Hotel. Strandskillet sto på fram som en viktig allmenning med byens store hotel, postkontoret og Baptistskolen.</p> <p>Langs Storgata oppføres bygårder med våningshus i to etasjer og uthus i bakke del av gården. I slutten av bispesiden var kvartalet hovedsaklig utbygget.</p>	<p>Maleriet</p>  <p>1800-talls</p> 	 <p>Meieriets hovedbygning. Bygning 1900</p>  <p>Meieriet kvartalet. Foto. 1900</p>	<p>Tromsøysund Meieri planlegger nybygg på hjørnet mellom Strandskillet og Garnegata. Parallellt Garnegata 37 og 39 slås sammen. Det første kjeftuset med pipe bygges som en sidefløy på hovedhuset. Hovedbygningen er første mutbygging i kvartalet etter at mutvang ble innført i 1904.</p> <p>Gårdsstrukturen med 1800-talls trehus fullføres i hele kvartalet i løpet av bispesiden.</p>

MEIERIKVARTALET'S BETYDNING OG TILSTAND

HISTORISK BETYDNING	LESBARHET	INTEGRITET	DAGENS BETYDNING
<p>1960 - 2008</p>  <p>Meieriet flytter ut i 1960. Kvartalets betydning reduseres i en kort periode. Inntil ekspansjonen i byens næringslivet på 1960- og 70-tallet.</p> <p>I løpet av etterkrigsperioden blir den sørlige del av kvartalet transformert fra 1800-talls bygårder til næringsgårds. Akse gårdsrom gjenbygges. Mot Garnegata blir den sørlige del av kvartalet revet (markert med farge).</p>	<p>Bygninger fra siste bispesiden tilpasser seg i grove trekk den opprinnelige kvartaletstrukturen. Dette gjelder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gulevæggers beliggenhet og høyder skala i bebyggelsen soilthold, siktelser <p>Ubebygde parceller mot Garnegata gir ulik avgrænsning av kvartalet. Visuelle detaljer er i endring.</p> <p>Kjøradsikonst fra Strandskillet til meieriet bygges i 2007. Dette reduserer lesbarheten av Strandskillet tidligere betydning for meieridriften.</p>	 <p>Kvartalets avgrænsning er delvis uendret mot del av Garnegata. Bebyggelsesstruktur er i endring fra åpne rom til gjenbygging. Næringsvirksomhet og handel utgår fra funksjonelle enheter i kvartalet (se Kulturverns karakter). Gårdsstrukturen er uendret, inntil adkommeveg Storgata er innført.</p>	<p>Kvartalets kulturhistoriske betydning er å være referanse til tre viktige perioder i byens utvikling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1800-talls trehus Industri-etableringen i bolig på 1900-tallet og driften av meieriet fram til 1960. vekten i handel og næring i etterkrigsperioden <p>Kvartalets betydningspotensial for næringslivet er stort. Et større utbyggingprosjekt som omfatter flere parceller i kvartalet er under planlegging.</p>
<p>1906 - 1960</p>  <p>Kvartalet får stor betydning da Tromsøysund Meieri etableres søg i Strandskillet i 1906. Meieriets avhengighet av sjøens transport funksjoner lokaliserer i Strandskillet med nær kontakt til sjøen. Virksomheten tarste også til at Smeierbrikken kom i gang med produksjon på Nerstrand i 1908. Akse Strandskillet - sjøen fikk ny betydning.</p> <p>Historiker Nils A. Ytreberg skriver følgende: "For byens handel og for dens omslutning og samfunnsstruktur var Tromsøysund Meieri av den største betydning". (Tromsø Bys Historie)</p>	<p>Kvartalets avgrænsning og organisering fra bispesiden er lesbar. Strandskillet betydning for meieriets etablering i kvartalet er lesbar.</p> <p>Industrivirksomheten i kvartalet er mindre tydelig etter at meieriets kjeftus og pipe er revet.</p>	 <p>Avgrænsning av kvartalet er delvis. Boliger og industri (meieriet) er dominerende funksjoner. Enkelte gårder har butikk i første etasje (se Kulturverns karakter). Eiendomsstrukturen er uendret, inntil adkommeveg Storgata er innført.</p>	<p>1871: Tabernaklet rives og nytt menighetshus bygges</p> <p>1880: Meieriet flytter ut av kvartalet</p> <p>1880: Brua over Tromsøysundet åpnes</p> <p>1882: Fergeløp flyttes til Strandtorget.</p> <p>1888: Bak(fjordveien) åpnes</p> <p>1896: Landingsvonn på Strandtorget</p> <p>1892: Meieriet utvider. Nytt kjeftus i gården</p> <p>1918: Smeierbrikken nybygg på Nerstrand</p> <p>1918: Strandskille-vorren anlegges.</p> <p>1908: Tromsø Smeierfabrik etableres på Nerstrand</p> <p>1907: Tromsøysund Meieri utfør nybygg står ferdig</p> <p>1904: Mutvang innføres</p> <p>1870: Tabernaklet og Smiths Hotel oppføres</p> <p>1886: De første liggendebygninger av parceller i kvartalet</p> <p>1886: Kirken selges Prestegård til kommunen</p> <p>1848: Kvartalet sør for Strandskillet reguleres</p> <p>1887: L.E. Due's plan for byutvidelse</p>
<p>1870 - 1906</p>  <p>Bygninger fra bispesiden som står i dag er markert.</p>	<p>Betyggen i kvartalet representerer den første regulerte byutvidelsen på Prestegård. Utbyggingen skjer etter den rektangulære kvartaletstrukturen.</p> <p>Strandskillet betydning som del av byens organisering understrekes av at dominerende og viktige byfunksjoner legges langs allmenningen.</p>	<p>Kvartalets avgrænsning og organisering fra bispesiden er lesbar.</p> <p>1800-talls bygningsstruktur og visuelle struktur mot Storgata er lesbar.</p>	 <p>I kvartalets opprinnelige struktur finner vi godt definerte gateløp og åpne gårdsrom. Gårdsrommet ble del av utbygging til sekundære funksjoner (sjøer, verktøid, etc.)</p>

DIVE analysis Tromsø. From Project Report. Illustration: Fredrik Prøsch

Odda

Late in 2007, ideas of a DIVE project in Odda were launched, triggered by a conflict concerning the future preservation and transformation of a former carbide and cyanamide plant (Odda Smelteverk). The industrial plant was shut down in 2003 after 100 years of service and the now largely derelict industrial area in the town centre poses a range of economic, social and urban design challenges. The local community was divided on the question of whether to conserve or tear down. There were also important differences of opinion between certain local interests and the regional and national heritage authorities. The Directorate for Cultural Heritage suggested testing DIVE, both as a tool to deal with conflicting issues and as an approach towards finding acceptable balances between the will to preserve and wish to transform. The various challenges involved a number of different parties, principally the owners of the site (investors) and municipal authorities, but also a number of other public and private actors.

The DIVE analysis focused on citizen participation as an important element. A group of people representing the municipal sectors, owners of the industrial plant, local business and shop owners, organisations and societies, public roads administration etc. were invited to take part in a series of work shops. The sessions focused on the four steps of the DIVE analysis (Character, Significance, Value/Use potential and Capacity for change. The Odda project demonstrated the value of a systematic process tool and practical guidance adapted to the task at hand. Furthermore, it differed from the already defined pilot projects in Co-Herit in terms of topic, urban setting and typology, political context and practical organization of the process.

The analysis was carried out by Harald Tallaksen at Asplan Viak AS from February till May 2008, in close cooperation with Odda's Municipal Planning Office (Svenn Berglie) and Riksantikvaren (Dag Arne Reinart). The analysis can be downloaded from the project website www.ra.no/Co-Herit. An extract of the report has been included in the DIVE Guidelines.



Odda 2008. Photo: Harald Tallaksen

DIVE Guidelines

The production of a first generation of DIVE guidelines was one of the important objectives and tasks of the Co-Herit project. As a result of the SuHiTo¹ project, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage (Riksantikvaren) was already planning to produce Guidelines for the Norwegian home market. The Co-Herit project provided an opportunity to widen the process and approach. The work itself was a two tier process, which on the one hand focused on the theoretical basis of the analysis, and on the other, on more practical issues. The practical angle was resolved by the involvement of Jakobstad and Tromsø as pilot towns, while the full analysis in Odda and examples from Arboga and Göteborg were added during the project period. The Guideline's more theoretical contents reflect ongoing discourses both nationally and exchange of ideas between the Co-Herit partners.

DIVE Guidelines' working group:

Project manager and editor: Dag Arne Reinar, Directorate for Cultural Heritage, Norway

Co-editor: Ann Mari Westerlind, National Heritage Board, Sweden

Contributors: Maria Kurtén and Margaretha Ehrström, National Board of Antiquities, Finland

DIVE analyses used as example material:

Jakobstad, Finland: Ilmari Heinonen, Mikael Ström, Guy Björklund

Tromsø: Per Hareide, Fredrik Prøsch; Odda: Svern Berglie, Harald Tallaksen.

Arboga and Göteborg, Sweden: Ann Mari Westerlind



The DIVE Guidelines were completed as part of the Co-Herit project and were published in Norwegian in January 2009. Printed versions in Swedish and Finnish will follow later in 2009. A condensed English pdf version will also be available on the Internet in 2009.

¹ Interreg IIIB project "Sustainable Historic Towns" 2003-05.

Sweden

Pilot Project in Arboga

Citizen Dialogue

Introduction

The National Heritage Board is committed to work towards a sustainable society with good and stimulating environments and with heritage management as a driving force. Together with the parties concerned, one of the Board's tasks is to support and guide municipalities and County Administrative Boards in their work with planning. During the Interreg project "Sustainable Historic Towns" 2003-2005, researchers at The Royal Institute of Technology (KTH) in Stockholm conducted a pilot study aimed at developing a citizen deliberation method connected to planning.

Under the Co-Herit (Communicating Heritage) project the citizen deliberation method has been developed on a larger scale experiment in Arboga Municipality connected to the work to develop a new comprehensive plan. It was possible to compare the results of a questionnaire survey of inhabitants and entrepreneurs with the expert appraisals of the existing building code for Arboga and include these in the comprehensive plan. A short DIVE-analysis has also been undertaken within the framework of the project.

Those taking part in the project were Ann Mari Westerlind from the National Heritage Board, Krister Olsson and Elin Berglund from the Royal Institute of Technology, Rebecka Andersson and Anna Lina Nordquist from Arboga Municipality. With the aid of the research fund, the National Heritage Board has supported the development of the questionnaire survey and, within the framework of the DIVE approach, has undertaken the historic environment analysis. The civil servants employed by the municipality have provided the researchers with the relevant data and material and have worked with the comprehensive plan. All those concerned have also taken part in a number of seminars and workshops.



Arboga is a historically important communications hub in the Stockholm-Mälardalen region. Map: Arboga kommun

Arboga Municipality and the Town Centre

The town of Arboga was established at the junction of water and land communications, and the municipality's continued development potential lies in its strategic position at the heart of the West Mälardalen region. Situated some 155 km from Stockholm, Arboga Municipality is equidistant to the three larger towns of Örebro, Eskilstuna and Västerås. Since the 1990s, improvements of Mälardalsbanan and Svealandsbanan railways and the E18 and E20 motorways have added to the region's accessibility and commuter possibilities. Arboga is one of Sweden's oldest towns. Due to its strategic position the town acquired political, religious and economic significance. During the Middle Age several important political and religious meetings took place in Arboga. The town was at that time also an important trade and transshipment port for iron, as it was possible to sail up the river from Lake Mälaren to the present Kapellbron [Chapel Bridge]. The importance of the town declined during the 17th century, however, with the emergence of new towns and trading centres in Bergslagen and the opening of the Hjälmar Canal. The town's status was strengthened with the construction of the railway in 1857. Several small and medium-sized industries associated with handicrafts, foodstuffs and other trades were established at the end of the 19th century. In 1942 the decision to site the Royal Air Administration Aircraft Factory in the town marked

the growth and development of high-tech companies. This led to a considerable population increase. By the mid-1950s the population had more or less doubled. Substantial reductions in employment possibilities at the end of the 20th century resulted in a reciprocal reduction in the number of inhabitants. Today Arboga has about 13,400 inhabitants, of which around 10,600 live in the town itself.

Today Arboga's town centre is of national heritage interest. It is a small town with an unusually regular medieval layout, an abbey and several preserved medieval stone buildings and stone-built cellars. Preserved site structures, colonised riverbanks, well-preserved courtyards from the 18th and 19th centuries and a medieval culture layer can also be found here.



The old courtyards of Arboga are situated along the river. Photo: Arboga kommun

Citizen Dialogue and Comprehensive Planning

Arboga Municipality's comprehensive plan deals with questions such as where to build, how environmental and risk factors should be accounted for and how urban and rural landscapes should be developed in the long term. The plan has two functions - as a visionary and as an action programme. The planning work was prefaced by the circulation of a consultation programme in October-November 2007. The collected points of view were then processed and a draft plan displayed in July-September 2008. A final plan will be exhibited at the beginning of 2009.

Work on the comprehensive plan has included different kinds of citizen oriented consultations. For example, in October 2007 politicians and civil servants from the municipality made themselves available for a one week's consultation in Arboga's town centre to inform citizens about the work and to listen to their suggestions and comments with regard to the municipality's development. Some 400 points of view and suggestions were received during this week and the initiative was

welcomed by citizens, civil servants and politicians. The collected contributions were an important input taken into account in work with the comprehensive plan.

In Arboga, the aim of the questionnaire survey was to find out how citizens in the municipality as a whole value and use the town centre environments. The town centre appears to be very important and highly rated. No significant differences have been indicated between different groups of citizens. The map illustrates all the responses to the question as to which urban area is particularly appreciated in the town. Every red circle represents one person's view and valuation. However, the overlapping circles indicate that the town centre can be interpreted as an important common concern, i.e. a collective utility. (From the report: *Medborgare, kulturmiljö och planering / Citizen Dialogue and Community Planning*)

Three traditional public meetings were held in the autumn of 2007 in Arboga, Medåker and Götlanda, aiming to creating a dialogue with local citizens. Although these meetings were not as well attended as the above mentioned week in October,



they nevertheless gave rise to a more detailed dialogue about the municipality's development in the respective areas. The municipality's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats were discussed.

In autumn 2006, the Royal Institute of Technology distributed a questionnaire to 1,000 of the municipality's inhabitants with questions relating to what they liked about their town and municipality. The aim was to test suitable methods in connection to local planning and to take citizens' views about the value of the historic environment into account. The result of the questionnaire survey has been used as support data in the compilation of the comprehensive plan.

Discussing Arboga's Future Cultural Heritage using the DIVE approach

An analysis was undertaken by making use of existing material and knowledge, based on information found in:

- Arboga Stadskärna Bebyggelsehistoria och byggnadsordning, 2000 (Arboga Town Centre Building History and Building Code)
- Ortsanalys Arboga kommun, 2006 (Arboga Municipality's Place Analysis)
- Program för Översiktsplan Arboga kommun, 2007 (Programme for Arboga Municipality's Comprehensive Plan)
- Medborgare, kulturmiljö och planering, 2008 (Citizens, Historic Environment and Planning).

Material gathered from the different sources was classified in a "time and space matrix". The selected time periods were extracted from the building code, with additions of the present and the future. The geographical levels chosen were urban areas, town centre, townscapes and buildings. Two important themes were chosen, communications and urban functions, in that these have always been important for Arboga's development. The overall analysis is intended for use in in-depth work on a comprehensive plan for Arboga town centre and as information on the municipality's website. The structure is illustrated in the table, below. The complete analysis is included in the DIVE-guidelines.

Themes and steps in the analysis	Urban spread	Town's communications	Town's functions	Town centre structure	Townscape	Individual buildings
2008 – 2020 The Future Arboga	Questions	Questions	Questions	Questions	Questions	Questions
1975 – 2008 The postmodern town	Map	Map	Text / image	Map	Photo	Photo
1930 – 1975 Functionalism's town	Map	Map	Text / image	Map	Photo	Photo
1860 – 1930 Liberalism's and industry's town	Map	Map	Text / image	Map	Photo	Photo
1530 – 1860 Trading and handicraft town	Map	Map	Text / image	Map	Photo	Photo
1000 – 1530 Medieval town	Map	Map	Text/ image	Map	Photo	Photo

Historic Environment and Cultural Heritage in Arboga's Draft Comprehensive Plan

The planning data describing the historic environment's significance for the municipality has been accounted for in different ways in the draft comprehensive plan. One of the four main visions reads:

Arboga is an inspiring place for inhabitants and visitors and its historic and cultural profile is clear.

Extract from the buildings' section:

Arboga Municipality's attractiveness is closely linked with the rich cultural heritage environment of Arboga's town centre. This environment is not only important for those living in the town, but for the municipality's inhabitants as a whole. The town centre is one of country's oldest and most well-preserved. The medieval town plan and the large number of preserved wooden buildings are of significance for European cultural heritage.

Strategy: Every building project in the town centre should reflect and respect the town's historic identity and thereby ensure the preservation and development of the town centre's valuable environments.

Extract from the tourism section:

People are drawn to attractive environments for adventure and to live and work there. This is why it is important

that involvement, commitment, cultural activities, creative processes and entrepreneurship are allowed to develop, and that Arboga's medieval town environment is preserved. A holistic view thus needs to be adopted when designing pathways, sites, signs and meeting places. An events arena in close proximity to the town centre is also essential.

The town centre, one of Sweden's oldest and most well-preserved, is one of the municipality's distinguishing features. It attracts many visitors and provides inspiration for events and activities. Maintenance and careful development of this environment is essential in order to continue to attract visitors. For example, there is a need to make interesting buildings and monuments much more visible. As many different interests and aspects need to be considered, an overall plan for the town centre is vital.

Strategy: Participate in improving business life and maintaining the unique town centre environment.

Extract from the historic environment and cultural heritage section:

The previous emphasis on historic environment conservation for individual objects has been replaced by a more holistic view that pays attention to the built environment as a whole and connections between the different parts of the historic environment. Changes in policy should take account of the circumstances and character of the environments in question and thereby avoid compromising their historical environment value.

Arboga's modern history in the form of, for example, blocks of flats, industries and football pitches, are also cultural heritage in the same way as ancient monuments or remains and churches. In the continued planning work there is a need to discuss and identify modern areas of interest for long-term maintenance. This is what forms history. For a long-term sustainable development of the historic environment and cultural heritage it is important that people who live and work in Arboga and inhabit the historic environment have an opportunity to influence development work through collaboration with other social sectors.

Strategy: Inform citizens about and stimulate interest in the historic environment and its maintenance. Strengthen Arboga Municipality's identity and improve its attraction by managing, conserving and promoting the municipality's historic and cultural value.

Extract from the environmental and risk-factor section:

Arboga was affected by severe flooding in 1977 and 2000. In the town centre riverside courtyards occupy the northern side of the river and on the southern side a considerable number of buildings are located in the flood risk-zone.

In the town centre there is a risk that any fire would quickly spread and affect several buildings in the locality. Street access for emergency vehicles is also limited.

Strategy: In the detailed structural plan for Arboga the risk of flood, landslide and fire damage should be adequately accounted for.

³⁴The draft comprehensive plan can be accessed via the municipality's website: www.arboga.se

Citizens, Historic Environment and Planning - A Quantitative Approach to Citizen Participation

The report has been produced by the researchers Krister Olsson and Elin Berglund from the Department of Urban and Regional Studies, Urban Planning and Environment, at Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm.

The report presents a method of acquiring and utilising knowledge about town centre values and benefits for different groups of citizens that can be used in planning work and historic environment conservation. The method is based on a questionnaire survey tested in Arboga Municipality in connection with comprehensive planning.



One of the medieval streets in Arboga. Photo: Arboga kommun

Why Ask Citizens?

Planning has traditionally been understood as a rational activity in which the planner is the expert with the capacity to make objective and value-free observations and considerations. This view has now been challenged and replaced by a communicative ideal in which the different interests – including those of citizens – are taken into account in both planning and decision-making. At the same time, every town and place today is obliged to compete and demonstrate its attractiveness for inhabitants, businesses, investment and visitors alike. This in turn creates considerable demands on cultural and environmental qualities and the historic environment as exploitable resources.

The result is that discussion about the management of cultural heritage has developed from simply being a question of the conservation and protection of individual objects and specific environments. It consists now of sustainable management and the careful development of the different cultural values regarded as fundamentals for good living environments and local development. Until now heritage management has mainly been based on assumptions about the historic environment's significance for citizens and businesses due to uncertainties about which values the historic environment actually creates. In-depth knowledge about this is lacking, as are methods for how such knowledge can be acquired and applied in social planning contexts.

Theoretically, citizens are expected to actively participate – directly or indirectly – in urban planning. In practice, active participation is difficult to achieve. This does not necessarily relate to a lack of interest in planning on the part of the citizen, or that they are unaffected by different measures in the townscape. On the contrary, it is rather that citizens have found it difficult to make their voices heard in the traditional planning processes. It might also be the case that urban environments have qualities that can be interpreted as collective utilities. At the same time, a broad civic participation in planning is crucial for the identification of these collective utilities. Though possibilities for such an active and direct participation are limited. Indeed, the greater the collective utility, the fewer – relatively speaking – are likely to get involved. The individual has nothing to gain by getting involved as long as everybody else does that. The problem is, of course, that everyone can be expected to reason or act in the same way. The result is that nobody, or very few, try to take the collective utility into account.

The conclusion is that more in-depth knowledge of the values relating to the urban historic environment need to be acquired in ways other than citizens' direct and active participation in the planning processes.

Citizen Planning Participation – A Quantitative Method

The method applied in Arboga is based on a quantitative approach consisting of questionnaires distributed by post to a statistical selection of citizens. The approach is motivated by the starting point that urban environments have qualities that can be described as collective utilities. Determining a town's collective utility also means taking the views of citizens and those directly or indirectly concerned into account.

The qualities of the townscape and different parts of the town can be interpreted as collective utilities – the joint concern of a number of citizens – by means of a quantitative summing up of individual answers to different questions. This systematic approach yields knowledge about the urban environment's collective qualities and other issues from a civic perspective that would otherwise not be available.

Important steps: Translation of diagram factors	
1. The aim of the inquiry	7. Questionnaire distribution
2. Identifying the question areas	8. Reminders
3. Question formulation	9. Dropout analysis
4. Pilot study	10. Results analysis
5. Question formulation (continued)	11. Follow-up
6. Choice of respondents	12. Conclusions

Above is illustrated, in summary form, how a quantitative approach to civic participation can be organised and conducted in connection with comprehensive planning. An initial explanation of the aim of the study is essential. Specific aims and a clear delimitation facilitate an analysis of the results and the possibility of drawing conclusions that will be useful in the planning process. The next step is to identify the question areas of the inquiry. Other interested actor can be invited to take part in the work of identifying and specifying the question areas by means of a kick-off workshop. The aim of such a workshop is to highlight places, aspects and values in the urban environment that are not automatically apparent to professional planners and official representatives of heritage management. The workshop provides data and material that help to formulate hypotheses for the questionnaire. This can also facilitate the formulation of questions to be included in the questionnaire survey. When a first draft of the questionnaire is complete a pilot study should be undertaken; the aim being to determine whether the formulations and questions have been understood in the desired way and serve the intended purpose.

Formulating questions for questionnaire surveys is very challenging and includes many pitfalls. The challenge lies in formulating simple questions that are understood in the same way by all the respondents and that correctly measure what is intended. Formulating such questions is laborious work that demands experience, care and precision – and an allocation of substantial and sufficient resources.

In studies dealing with the urban environment and planning, including different types of written information, maps and images in the questionnaire can be useful. Maps can also be used that allow participants to mark their responses directly onto the map, e.g. by circling a specific area or aspect. Every single response, e.g. a circled area, is an expression of the individual's interest. When the individual's response overlaps that of others it can be interpreted as a common interest in the specific environment. Although the motive behind every individual answer may differ, adding all the responses together makes it possible to interpret aspects and parts of the town environment as a collective utility.

Exactly who should participate is determined by the study's aim and delimitation. Overall investigations mean that everyone concerned should be questioned. If a large group is involved, random selections are often necessary in order to deal with the resulting data. Random selection also allows for a generalisation of the results in the analysis.

In addition to the actual questionnaire, an introductory letter and a pre-paid response envelope should be included in the dispatch. Immediate responses cannot be expected and several reminders may be necessary. Likewise, everybody cannot be expected to take part in the survey. As the dropout rate is always a source of uncertainty, a dropout analysis should be undertaken in order to determine whether there are systematic differences between those who have chosen to participate and those who have not.

The returned questionnaires and responses to the individual questions are registered in a database so that the results can be analysed. Questionnaire surveys usually aim at the confirmation or rejection of hypotheses relating to differences between different groups of respondents. In this context, the lack of differences between different groups is also of interest in that this can confirm, for example, a hypothesis about the urban environment's collective qualities. Significant agreements between different groups with regard to the apprehension and valuation of qualities in the urban landscapes indicate the urban environment's collective utility.

It may also be appropriate to follow-up the survey by discussing the results in a larger group; the aim being to interpret the results and investigate how and why responses to the question "why" appear as they do. The results of the survey then serve as a basis for further discussions with citizens. The survey's results also provide an important base for conclusions relating to future planning, in that the citizens' valuations and apprehensions are made visible and accounted for in a systematic way. The identification of the town environment's collective qualities indicates which qualities and values ought to be taken into consideration in planning for the future.



Specially appreciated parts of the town centre. Extract from the manual.

Conclusion

The discussed method is not designed to replace other, qualitative-oriented, citizen participation methods. On the contrary, it should be regarded as a complement that provides useful data for identifying a town's collective qualities and citizens' joint apprehensions of other qualities and values. The aim of the method is not to demonstrate how a dialogue should be conducted, but is rather seen as an initial way of involving citizens in historic environment management and planning. A detailed presentation of the method is available in pdf-format at www.raa.se/samhallsbyggnad/planning/ (metoder och kunskapsunderlag)

4. International Cooperation and Activities

The main arenas for international cooperation were pilot town meetings in Arboga, Jakobstad, Tromsø and Vilnius. The gatherings served as meeting points for exchanging general project news and experiences, and for discussing the specific problems and challenges of local projects. Conveying the ideas and results of the Co-Herit project (“communicating heritage”), to local politicians, municipal administrations, members of the public and local press, were other important aims of the pilot town meetings. The meetings also gave participants a chance to observe and reflect on the similarities and differences

Excursions and social gatherings were opportunities to build and strengthen professional and personal relations across borders. Meetings between Jakobstad, Tromsø and national coordinators, to discuss and exchange practical ideas about ongoing DIVE projects, represented another international working arena. As did the meetings of the working group/editors of the DIVE Guidelines, which met several times, mainly in Oslo towards the end of the project period. The DIVE-Guidelines work was based on the concerted efforts of partners in Norway, Sweden and Finland, in urban governance, planning and conservation systems, between the pilot towns.

Meeting points:

- Tromsø, February 2007: 1st (Kick-off) Co-Herit Workshop /Steering group meeting.
- Jakobstad, June 2007: 2nd Project workshop / Steering group meeting.
- Vilnius September 2007: 3rd Project meeting / Urban Heritage Conference /3rd Baltic Sea Forum /Steering group meeting.
- Oslo, November 2007: DIVE workshop / Steering group meeting / DIVE Guidelines working group.
- Arboga, May 2008: 4th Final Co-Herit workshop / Steering group meeting / DIVE Guidelines working group.
- Oslo, September 2008: Steering group meeting / DIVE Guidelines working group.
- Oslo, October 2008: DIVE Guidelines meeting group.



DIVE workshop in Oslo. From left: Mikael Ström (Jakobstad), Fredrik Prøsch (Tromsø), Ann Mari Westerlind (Riksantikvarieämbetet).

Photo: Dag Arne Reinart

Pilot town meetings

Tromsø, Feb 1-2, 2007

Co-Herit kick-off Workshop

Specific aims, program and experiences gained

The first pilot town meeting in Tromsø was first and foremost an opportunity to run through the Co-Herit project's background, aims and challenges, let the partners present their project proposals and ideas, and get to know each other.

The program included introductions to the Co-Herit project by representatives of the municipal administration, the lead partner, followed by a number of presentations of project proposals and activities, by partners, project managers and others¹, including: The Inquiries project in Arboga; Cultural Environment Program/DIVE analysis in Jakobstad; The Naujoji Vilnia student project in Vilnius; DIVE analysis in Tromsø; DIVE analysis as a tool; Co-Herit project web site².

The kick-off workshop ended with a conclusive discussion about the aims and frames of the project, practical ways of working, time schedules, date for next pilot town meeting etc. The guided town walk clearly demonstrated how and why the pressure to transform and increase the density of the 19th century blocks is a threat to the structural and visual integrity of the historically important urban centre.



Tromsø: City of contrast. Upper left: Guided tour of the city. Right: Cinema recently converted to library. Lower left: Ilmari Heinonen from Jakobstad studying new development in historic area. Photo: Gisle Erlie

¹ Lecture by Professor at VGTU, Vytautas Petrosonis

² Project web used for trial period only.

Jakobstad, June 6-8, 2007
2nd Co-Herit Project Workshop

Specific aims, program and experiences gained

The second workshop in Jakobstad was the first opportunity to present and comment ongoing activities, exchange experiences and decide how to proceed according the aims of the project.

Local politicians and Jakobstad administration were active both at the opening and closing sessions of the workshop and a well attended press conference was held at the end. The chairman of the municipal environment and building committee underscored the fact that early industrial leaders in Jakobstad consciously commissioned some of the best architects of the day to design their factories and offices. Today the town is rightly proud of its architectural heritage.

An overview of the projects in Lithuania, Finland, Sweden and Norway was first given at an open meeting at the Town Hall. Later presentations were more detailed and sparked of some good discussions. Guided walks through Jakobstad's mix of urban layers were good illustrations to the municipality's present focus on developing a cultural environment program. The Co-Herit/DIVE discussions have also led to further activity concerning the realization of the GIS based historical data website (Karttjenesten).



Jakobstad's map service website will have historic data added to it in a user-friendly way.
 Illustration: Staden Jakobstad
<http://karta.jakobstad.fi/>



Ann Mari Westerlind (Sweden) and Christer Tonberg, Chairman of The Jakobstad Cultural Board. Photo: Pietarsaaren sanomat / Markku Jokela.



From left: Tomas Grunskis (VGTU, Vilnius) and Ilmari Heinonen (Jakobstad). Photo: Pietarsaaren sanomat / Markku Jokela.

Vilnius, September 25-27, 2007

Co-Herit Project Workshop, Urban Heritage Conference, 3rd Baltic Sea Heritage Forum

In Vilnius, the project partner Vilnius Gediminas Technical University (VGTU) hosted an international scientific conference (Research, Interpretation, Education) in connection with the 3rd Baltic Sea Heritage Forum. Partners of the Co-Herit project participated with ideas for the arrangement and with presentations at the conference. The seminar had speakers from Austria, Lithuania, Poland, Switzerland, Finland, Netherlands and Norway. A separate meeting for Co-Herit partners was also held.



Photographs from the international scientific conference “Urban Heritage: Research, Interpretation, Education”. Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, Faculty of Architecture, September 25-26, 2007: Upper left: Presentation by Dag Reinart. Lower left: Discussions at the exposition of the students' works. Upper right: The participants of the conference at the entrance to the Faculty of Architecture. Photo: VGTU.

Arboga May 21-23, 2008

Final Co-Herit pilot town meeting

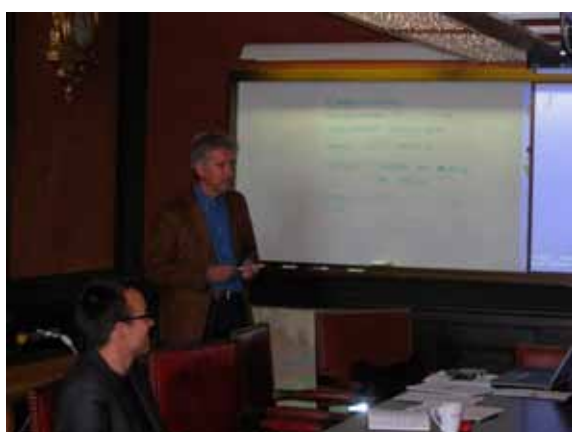
Specific aims, program and experiences gained

To discuss extended and enhanced tools on the basis of practical experience gained during the project, and the extent to which the aims of the project have been realised

The workshop began with a presentation of the aims and results of the Co-Herit project to politicians, professionals and citizens in Arboga. Apart from the result of the inquiry, the idea of cultural heritage as a resource for development was also discussed. Finally, a brief presentation of the DIVE analysis of Arboga was given, based on the town's former and existing material.

During the workshop members of the project group discussed the experiences gained from the different pilot towns, including possibilities of and problems with using DIVE and the inquiry as tools in the local planning processes. One important problem was especially discussed, namely, the necessity of having good knowledge of heritage values and possibilities for change at an early stage in planning. Similar experiences from Jakobstad and Tromsø also confirmed this.

The aims of the local pilot projects were discussed and considered. A timetable was drawn up for local and final reports. Excursions in the town and the countryside surrounding Arboga made it possible to experience a different type of heritage landscape than that of Norway and Finland. The workshop also facilitated discussions of common problems and positive experiences among professionals from the different towns.



Upper left: Krister Olsson, KTH, presenting the "Social and economic values of the cultural environment".
Right: The Co-Herit group dining at Jäders Bruk. To the left: Anna Lina Nordquist, Margaretha Ehrström, Rebecka Andersson, Krister Olsson. To the right: Per Hareide, Fredrik Prösch, Ann Mari Westerlind, Gisle Erlien.
Lower left: Co-Herit project manager Gisle Erlien summing up the workshop. Photo: Dag Arne Reinart

5. Results and dissemination of project output

Good communication strategies have been a criterion for success in this project. Consequently, strategies concerning publishing and dissemination of results have been a frequent topic for discussion in project workshops and steering group meetings.

The project aimed to further develop and test tools, methods and approaches which effectively communicate urban heritage issues in integrated conservation planning and development processes. This means facilitating public participation, interdisciplinary communication and cross-sector cooperation.

The steering group soon realized that the core value of the project depended on the quality of the guidelines we could offer planners and other involved in urban development processes. It also realized that the interdisciplinary structure and adaptability of DIVE could be demonstrated in more ways than initially conceived.

Considering the range and quality of pilot projects available, the steering group decided to give maximum priority to the production of guidelines (manuals). The guidelines on inquiries and participation was organized by the Royal Institute of Technology, with the staff of Arboga municipality as enthusiastic contributors. Accordingly, the steering group concentrated on the DIVE manual, in cooperation with the local project organizations in Jakobstad and Tromsø.

The DIVE manual will be printed in Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish editions, and distributed by the national heritage authorities of these countries. A condensed English version of the DIVE Guidelines will be available on the Internet in 2009. Press releases and other initiatives towards media will be handled by the national authorities.

The products and their potential value

The results of the project should be evaluated in relation to the goals of the project, including the value for Nordic cooperation. The main goal was to enhance and strengthen awareness of the significance, attraction and use value of cultural heritage in urban development processes, including its capacity for change. If this could be achieved, the project group saw the project as a contribution to sustainable urban development driven partly by the quality and versatility of the heritage resources.

Through the pilot projects, we have seen that DIVE analysis can be effective as a tool for professional studies as well as public participation. The pilot towns have offered a selection of completely different challenges in terms of topics, geographic size and complexity. The possibility of coordinating efforts with the external project in Odde, Norway, offered a valuable contribution to this diversity. The DIVE analysis has also proved its value as a tool for sorting, presenting and discussing material from different reports and plans produced by others. This approach was presented at the workshop in Arboga, and is now included in the DIVE Guidelines, showing a new way of characterising the historic qualities of Arboga and Göteborg.

Also in the field of facilitating public participation, the project has delivered results as planned. In Arboga, the Royal Institute of Technology produced an inquiry which gave the politicians and administration new insight on the significance of the town to its inhabitants. Guidance on how to produce such relevant inquiries is published in the report from the researchers at KTH.

The municipal administration in Arboga also tested other approaches to public participation; they established a "market stall" at the central square of the town. There the results from the inquiries were presented, and the public could meet planners and politicians to discuss issues of relevance to the production of the new master plan.

The ambition to develop an Internet tool proved too complicated in the context of the Co-Herit project. The project web, DokuWiki, based on Wiki technology had a user-friendly profile, but it unfortunately lacked some of the necessary functionality. The effect of this product remains to be seen.

However, in Jakobstad the planning department developed a system for publishing maps and planning data on the Internet. The system will be ready for use in the spring of 2009, giving the public access to large amounts of geographical information concerning the situation and development of the town.

Value of the results in a Nordic and international context

The joint effort to develop guidance on DIVE analysis has resulted in a tool tested concerning its relevance to planning in three Nordic countries, and also in architectural training in Lithuania. This facilitates exchange of knowledge on urban heritage, through a shared system of sorting and discussing data. We have seen that the system in itself is effective, and believe that this can help professionals to cooperate across national borders.

The emphasis on tools for public participation has resulted in practical guidance and good advice on how to ensure democratic planning processes when dealing with urban heritage. The interdisciplinary structure and principles of DIVE analysis has proved effective in facilitating discussions between stakeholders with different backgrounds (Odda). Tailor-made inquiries offer a channel to people whose voices would otherwise never be heard in planning processes (Arboga).

The networking activities in the project have proved how joint efforts can in themselves create new understanding of the variety of urban heritage challenges in different countries.

Possible follow-up strategies

The steering group has discussed follow-up strategies both in national and international contexts. On the national level, the heritage authorities see three strategies as particularly important:

- Include the guidelines/manuals in the internal training of professionals in their own organisations.
- Cooperation with universities, to encourage them to include the project guidelines/manuals in their education.
- Cooperation with municipalities and their national organisations, to make the guidelines/manuals available for planners and conservation officers, and promoting them as useful tools.

On the international level, the Baltic Sea Region cultural heritage cooperation provides a useful platform for dissemination, and practical measures will be discussed with the cooperating countries. This platform also includes Nordic cooperation.

6. Project output

The following project material can be downloaded from the website of the Directorate for Cultural Heritage (Riksantikvaren) www.ra.no/Co-Herit

March 2009

Co-Herit Project Report (pdf)

DIVE Analysis Guidelines. *Kulturbistorisk stedsanalyse: En veileder i DIVE*. Ed. Dag Arne Reinart and Ann Mari Westerlind. ISBN 978-82-7574-047-0. (Norwegian)

Medborgare, kulturmiljø och planering. Krister Olsson and Elin Berglund, Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), Stockholm 2008. (pdf) www.raa.se/samhällsbyggnad/planering/ (metoder och kunskapsunderlag)

Cultural Environment Program Jakobstad (pdf)

DIVE analysis Tromsø (pdf)

DIVE analysis Odda (pdf)

Other publications 2009

DIVE Analysis Guidelines (Printed versions in Swedish and Finnish planned 2009)

DIVE Analysis Guidelines. Condensed version in English (pdf planned 2009)

Not available

DIVE projects Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, Faculty of Architecture.

Other relevant material

Sustainable Historic Towns: Urban Heritage as an Asset of Development. Project report, edited by Marianne Lehtimäki, NBA Finland. Helsinki 2006. ISBN 951-616-141-3

Sustainable Historic Towns

<http://www.nba.fi/en/sustainablehistorictowns>

Urban Heritage – Collective Privilege. Report on the 2nd Baltic Sea Region Cultural

Heritage Forum, Helsinki, 9th – 12th June, 2005. Editor: Marianne Lehtimäki. National Board of Antiquities of Finland. Department of Monuments and Sites, publication no 28.

ISBN: 951-616-133-2, ISSN: 1236-6439.

<http://www.baltic-heritage.net/reports/2nd-cultural-heritage-forum.pdf>

Co-Herit Project Partners

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage/Riksantikvaren,
Norway
www.ra.no

The National Board of Antiquities/Museiverket, Finland
www.nba.fi

The National Heritage Board/Riksantikvarieämbetet,
Sweden
www.raa.se

Arboga kommun, Sweden
www.arboga.se

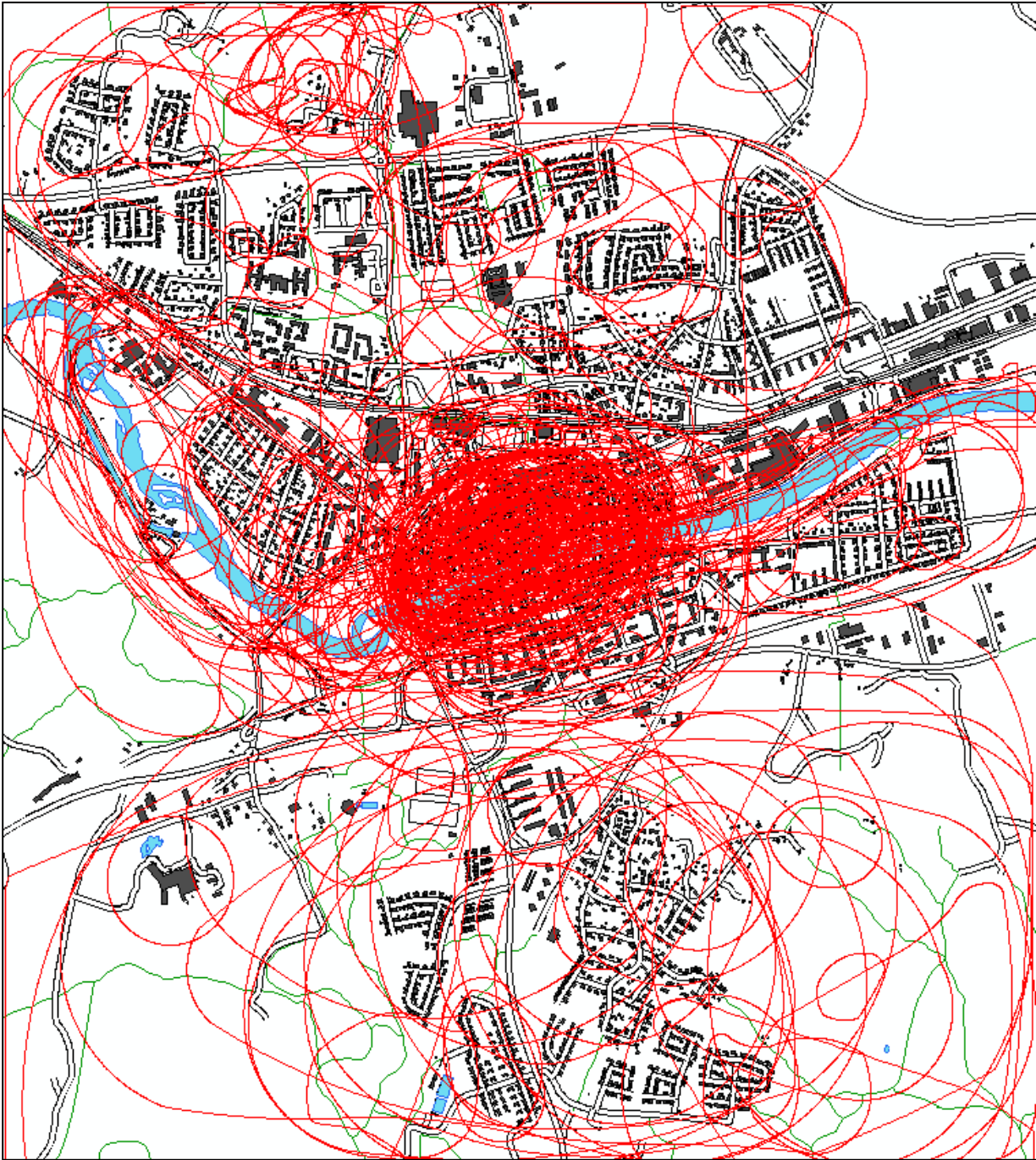
Jakobstad/Pietarsaari, Finland

www.jakobstad.fi

Tromsø kommune, Norway
www.tromso.kommune.no

Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, VGTU, Lithuania
www.VGTU.lt

Royal Institute of Technology/Kungliga tekniska högskolan, KTH, Sweden
www.kth.se



Highly rated areas in Arboga. Extract from the manual: Medborgare, kulturmiljö och planering 2008.